

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

China.

The tragedy of Pekin may be the most terrible that ever befell civilization. For the murder of all the foreign Ambassadors in one of the most important capitals in the world, their families, their friends, the missionaries and merchants of their various countries, there is nothing like a parallel. To humanity it is appalling. and to international politics it is bewildering. American sentiment must sustain the Executive in any act that aims to succor Americans in peril and to restore in China the reign of law that enables foreigners to live there in the security guaranteed by treaties.

It is all very fine for some supporters of the Democratic party to join in the demand for justice and the protection of our citizens in the East: but the party of the Kansas City platform is the friend of the Boxers, as it has been the friend of AGUINALDO. It is from "anti-imperialist" sources that there comes criticism of the Administration for its use of American forces in Chinese territory. It is the anti-imperialists who raise obstacles to the Administration's policy and would halt what relief it is within the power of the country to afford. If the United States Government were capable of the imperialism these unaccountable fanatics pretend to foresee, it might be carried to it by the wave of their partisan perversity.

The American people can have confidence, however, that the Washington Administration will be as little moved from duty by the slanders of the anti-imperialists as by the Boxers, and that it will strive again to make American citizens as safein China as in the Clerical party, had become Minister the Philippines or in the United States.

Our Business in China.

It is a curious circumstance that while this country, perhaps more sincerely than any other, desires the preservation of China's integrity as an Empire, the present great disorders have occurred in the very regions where our trade interests are largest. Onehalf the foreign goods sold in Newchwang are sent from the United States and the despatches say that this port has been sacked and burned. The Custom House jetty at Chefoo is always piled high with American products whose sales in Chefoo, over \$2,000,000 a year, exceed the entire value of our exports to some thirty countries. But the British have been resisted and white men killed in Chefoe. Tien-Tain. in a state of siege and temporarily cut off from all business relations, is one of the three largest inlets for the cotton cloths and kerosene that form the bulk of our export trade with China. In a word, our trade is chiefly with northeast China where the revolt originated and to which it is still confined

About half of all the cotton goods we sell abroad goes to China, which purchased last year over \$10,000,000 worth of our sheetings, drills, jeans and other grades. They are landed in Shanghal and 90 per cent, of the goods is forwarded at once to Chefoo, Tien-Tsin and Newchwang for the north China markets A little over & per cent. is sold in cities up the Yangtse River and the remainder is consumed in Shanghai and its neighborhood. Four-fifths of the people of China dress in coarse cotton fabrics they make at home and the grades they buy from us are also coarse, but the Chinese like them for they are cheap, heavy and durable. American cottons are used not only for clothing but also for sails for thousands of boats on the canals and rivers.

Our exports to the three large ports most seriously affected by the revolt amounted to over \$8,000,000 in 1897, or eight-ninths of our total sales in China. It is quite certain that they took at least five-sixths of our exports last year, amounting to over \$12,000,000. This is a mere bagatelle in our trade statistics and even our cotton manufacturers whosellso much at home and comparatively so little abroad are not at all dismayed; but both our business interests and political policy require the speedy restoration of good order, the preservation of the Empire and the safeguarding of the open door of trade in the vast country where our trade has recently been growing by leaps and bounds.

A Forgotten Catspaw

Within a few days the death has been announced of a man who, a quarter of a century ago, was among the famous ones of Europe. PAUL FALK, BISMARCK'S stalking horse in his war with the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, Minister of Public Worship in that Kingdom when the laws called by his name were enacted to oppress the Roman Catholic hierarchy there, died almost forgotten at his home in Westphalia, where for several years he had been President of the Higher Tribunal of Justice; and with his death ends the last chapter of an interesting volume of modern history.

Within a short time after the French War, and the refounding of the German Empire, BISMARCK, Chancellor of the Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia, began to profess uneasiness at the growth of the Roman Church in Germany. Pope Pius's dogma of infallibility had been promulgated during the war, and its exact political importance had not then been guaged. GLADSTONE in England, RICHARD THOMPSON in this country, and others elsewhere had put out or were preparing books protesting against the dogma, and declaring it a menace to the world. BISMARCK'S contribution to the literature that grew up around the Vatlean Council was the series of enactments

against the Church of Rome in Prussia. In July, 1872, the Jesuits were ordered to leave the country. Then in May, 1873, came the laws that made Dr. FALK famous for a time; and with them began the socalled Kulturkampf. The laws required candidates for clerical office to undergo a certain amount of secular training at the German universities, and that appointments to ecclesiastical posts be approved by the secular authorities; they provided

and imposed fines and other penalties on the lives and properties of American citipersons who did not obey them. Later, when it was found that the laws had no effect on the priests, who were urged and directed by Pope Pius IX. to disregard them, the "bread-basket law " was passed, stopping the stipends of all clergymen who

did not obey the law. Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen was the first martyr of the laws named after Dr. FALK: in October, 1873, he was fined for threatening to excommunicate a professor in a college in his diocese. He was imprisoned on Feb. 3, 1874, deprived of his archdiocese in April by the State, and released on Feb. 3, 1876, when he was created a Cardinal. Archbishop Melchers was convicted of sedition in having instituted priests without the permission of the Government. In seven months four Archbishops, seven Bishops, 120 priests in the diocese of Cologne alone, had been deprived or expelled; and the parishes were plunged into chaos, especially in the diocese of Cologne. Newspapers were suppressed, theological professors were dismissed, religious services were interdicted, church revenues were impounded: schools were shut, religious weddings were interrupted, as marriages were legal only before civil officers; funerals were stopped. In seven dioceses there were 476 vacant parishes.

The war lasted for some years. It reached its height about 1876, when the Pope refused to receive Cardinal HOHEN-LONE as German Ambassador at his Court. When he heard of this refusal, BISMARCK uttered his famous threat: "We shall not go to Canossa," alluding to the repentance and supplication of HENRY IV., German Emperor, in 1076, 800 years before, when he stood for three days in the snow before the Pope's door, begging forgiveness and peace from GREGORY VII.

In 1878 died Pope Pius IX., and LEO XIII. succeeded to the throne of the Fisherman. Within a short time unofficial negotiations were begun by both BISMARCK and the Pope: but there was no visible reconciliation. On Jan. 30, 1879, however, Dr. FALK resigned his place in the Ministry; and on Feb. 24, 1880, LEO XIII. wrote to the Archbishop of Cologne, advising him to submit to the Government the names of priests whom he desired to institute. That same year the May or Falk laws were partially suspended; and in 1881 with the approval of the Prussian Government Dr. FELIX KORUM was appointed Bishop of Treves. In 1882 diplomatic relations were renewed between the Vatican and Prussia.

Meantime Dr. WINDHORST, a leader of of Public Worship; and in July, 1883, the obnoxious laws were partly suspended. On Dec. 3, 1884, certain clauses were repealed absolutely. The middle of summer, 1886, saw a convention agreed on by Prussia and the Vatican: and in March, 1887, the entire series of laws was removed from the statute books. BISMARCK had reached Canossa.

He had gone there more in appearance than in reality. The Falk laws had played their part, and the cause which called them into being no longer existed. No one in 1887 considered the doctrine of infallibility as of more than ecclesiastical importance; the result of the war with France had destroyed its political force. None the less, however, the Prussian Prime Minister had gone to Canossa.

BISMARCK is dead, the Falk laws are forgotten: and now the catapaw, who did the work for the Man of Blood and Iron, has followed his old leader. The fame of sponsor for the famous laws dies almost unnoticed.

Some extreme strict-constructionists have held that the President cannot employ naval or military force for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in foreign territory without the passage by Congress of a law specifically authorizing in advance such action.

President Buchanan, for example, asked for the passage of a law to enable him to use our warships to protect American merchant vessels against violent and lawless seizure in ports of the Spanish American States in time of revolution and disorder. BUCHANAN even thought it necessary to refute the arguments of yet stricter construclegislation was unconstitutional, being a transfer to the Executive of the war-declargress. He discussed the question in his annual message of 1859 :

"It will not be denied that the general 'power to declare war' is without limitation and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war, and, in short every species of hostility, owerer confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot are a hostile gun in any case except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President o employ the force at his command to seize a vessel selenging to an American citizen which had been llegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and they no power to confer upon the President the uthority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterward occur? Must they wait nul the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the Presideat by act of Congress after the deed has been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies should authorize the President to act promptly on ertein conditions which may or may not afterward

After reminding Congress that it had passed such enabling legislation in the case of Paraguay in 1858, President Buchanan continued:

"Now, if this conditional and contingent power ould be Constitutionally conferred upon the President the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred or the purpose of protecting the lives and property violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the ransit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seigure of their vessels in a foreign port? Todeny this power is to render the Navy in a great degree seeless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protecion nor redress can be otherwise obtained."

It seems strange now that a President of the United States should have deemed it necessary to make an elaborate argument in support of the Constitutional right of Congress to grant him specifically in advance power to act in an emergency for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens abroad. Every reason he gave in favor of such authorization by Congress applies equally to the power of the Executive to use armed force under the same circumstances without any act or resolution of Congress. Using BUCHANAN'S own bitter weather is no child's play. The language, we may say that in the progress | of a great nation many exigencies must arise requiring that the President should act promptly; and to deny him that power is to render the Navy and the Army in a military. One day the cowboy drags a

zens in countries where neither protection nor redress can otherwise be obtained

Nobody doubts that now. Indeed, the very next Democratic President after BUCHANAN purposely assumed that power without going to Congress for specific authorization; and, curiously enough, in precisely the same part of the world and under precisely the same circumstances that BUCHANAN had in mind when he made his unnecessary application and superfluous argument in 1859. In the spring of 1885, when the revolt in Colombia imperilled the lives and property of American citizens living on the Isthmus of Panama, or in transit thereupon, Secretary WHITERY energetically employed the armed force of the United States to enforce the rights guaranteed to us in the Isthmus and to protect our citizens there. There was no question about the exclusive " wardeclaring power" of Congress, or of the transfer of the same to the Executive. Congress was not convened to consider the for law and property in a territory where situation. The Executive simply acted, as no writ runs that is not signed by the it was its duty to act; and after the duty had been performed Mr. CLEVELAND, in his ning of the next session, reported it as a matter of course, not of argument or defence, to Congress. He said:

Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia demanded of the Govern ment at the beginning of this Administration, the employment of armed forces to fulfil the guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the Treaty of 1845, in order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the forces sent out to the Isthmus were instructed to confine their action to positively and efficaciously preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarrassed.' The execution of this difficult and responsible task necessarily involved police control when the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. . . . The restoration of peace ut the 1sthmus by the establishment of the constitute overnment being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn."

Under Buchanan's interpretation of the Constitution and his understanding of what constitutes "hostilities," it would have been necessary for Mr. CLEVELAND to call an extra session of Congress and obtain authority to act on the isthmus. Mr. CLEVE-LAND did not so understand it, and he was

Equally clear is the power of the McKinley Administration to act in China along the lines of its declared policy without convening Congress. The difficulty of the situation, the magnitude of the task, the horror of whatever outrages may have been committed at Pekin and elsewhere by rioters and rebels while the Imperial Government which we recognize was temporarily powerless, do not alter the case. If the President had the Constitutional power in 1885 to maintain by armed force on the Isthmus of Panama the rights guaranteed to us by treaty with Colombia, he has the Constitutional power in 1900 to maintain treaty rights in China and to pro tegt the lives of our citizens there. If he has the power to send for this purpose five marines to Pekin or Tien-Tsin without specific authority from Congress, he has the power to send five regiments. The only doubts of his power arise from a confusion of such emergency operation with "war" in the sense contemplated by the Constitution when it vested in Congress the war-declar-

If the Chinese Government, being reestab lished in the control of peace and order in twenty-five years ago has passed; and the its own territory, should reject our claims to indemnity or should refuse us satisfaction for what may have occurred during the period of its temporary powerlessness, or if Would an Extra Session Be Neces- a new Government should be established in China holding that same hostile attitude toward us, it would be time to consider the declare war against China for the enforcement of our demands. At present this Government is not at war with China.

The Cowboys.

A reunion of cowboys to take place at Denver is announced. It should bring together some of the most interesting characters that the country has seen. The great days of the cowboy have passed. advantageously pursued, and stock farmtionists than himself who held that such ing, possess or will possess the great area where once the knights of the quirt and stock saddle lived their healthy and ading power vested exclusively in the Con- venturous lives. They were found at one arid lands and Bad Lands. Texas New Mexico, part of Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, western Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota were their domain. But the cowboy will soon be only a memory like the buffalo hunter. He will disappear as the trapper is disappearing. The bronco buster and the horse wrangler will go the way of the old stage drivers.

The accessories, the "properties" as the stage managers say, of the cowboy, his restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act sombrero and his chaperajos and jingling after the fact, after the mischlef has been done? Have heavy spurs, have struck the imagination and blinded it to his qualities and services. There rises up the distorted image of him in his most reckless moments, in his hours of gross merrymaking, when he tones down his constitution with frontier whiskey and rides his horse into saloons and caracoles crazily through the town, shooting and whotping. Yet all observers of his must arise imperatively requiring that Congress class paint him as far from quarrelsome, sudden and quick in quarrel indeed, but as men who live out of doors and carry dangerous weapons and know that their associates carry them are apt to be: truthful, honest, brave, of course, and not merely in action but endurance, laborious, full of resource. He belonged to a highly skilled profession. An early initiation into it and years of training were required. Plenty of Easterners who thought that it was easy for any muscular fellow graduated from the riding schools to become a cowboy found their mistake. The cowboy rode well and roped well. Skill with the rope is only attainable after long and constant practice. Considering the refractory and unbroken or badly broken beasts the cowboys had to ride and the rough country in which most of their riding had to be done, and considering their perfect control of their mounts, they must be counted among the best horsemen in the world, masters of a style effective for their purposes.

Perfect presence of mind was necessary to the cowboy. We are likely to forget in his fringe and jingle how much hard work, often in difficult conditions, he had to do. Cowpunching in a stampede during men in the "line camps" had duties more responsible and difficult than often fall to soldiers. A great round-up was managed with a skill and discipline substantially

beast charges at him in consequence The next day he is fording a freshet-swollen river or struggling through a blizzard. A bright-eyed and resolute race were and are the cowboys. Their military capabilities received sufficient demonstration in 1898 in the Rough Riders. The idea of forming a cowboy force had, we believe,

occurred some ten or twelve years before. The personal qualities of the cowboys are visible enough, but their services to civilization are scarcely thought on. Over wide regions they have been the pioneers and forerunners. They have fought a good fight against thieves, especially horse thieves, the arch criminals in a new country where everybody must ride. Banded together they have done wild justice upon many malefactors. Not too precisely always; doubtless the wrong men have been hanged at times. These little accidents occur. Sometimes there has been But war between ranch and ranch. essentially the cowboys have been a force strong hand.

The cowboy's costume and his profession annual message to Congress at the begin- are a modification of those of the Mexican vaquero, though nobody hates a "Greaser' more. They spread from the Southwest northward. Something of their quiet courtesy is perhaps due to their Southwestern origin. The East has added to their numbers. For a time cowpunching was almost a mania among Eastern college men. Cultivated youths were fascinated by the free, open life. In some parts of the West, notably in Colorado, there arose a curious and delightful society. The ranchman was only a cowboy in chief. He was emancipated from many prejudices and localisms. In particular, it was noticed in Cheyenne and Denver, in the most high and palmy state of the cattle business, that cowpunching was a sure recipe for reducing the Bostonian morgue.

The strange burned and gloomy country over which many of the cowboys roamed vet awaits its sacred bard; and no master's hand has yet set down the manly and generous cowboy life, under the sun and the stars.

Rules for the Democratic Campaign. In safely Democratic States talk silver as much as you want to.

In doubtful States or Republican States which there may be any hope of carrying for BRYAN, shut up about silver and tom tom tremendously about Imperialism and Trusts.

Remember that paramountcy is movable It is here to-day and there to-morrow What is paramount in Montana may not be paramount for two cents in New York Illinois.

The Democratic canvass must be elastic. It will not do to let any one issue be too confounded paramount. Suit the issue to the locality.

Our Locomotives.

The London Times has discussed recently the question of the English and the American locomotive. In 1889, it says, Great Britain exported about one and a half million pounds sterling of locomotives; the United States sent out about one quarter of a million pounds. In 1898 the exports were respectively about £1,500,000 and £750,000. That is, while the British locomotive export trade stood still, ours increased threefold. Commenting on these facts, the Times

"It has been more than whispered that, in the past British makers have shown what might be described as obstinacy rather than pertinacity. They have been apt to think themselves masters of the situation, lodge him. The country is rough and broken and. to supply rather than consult their wishes. 'We calling of an extra session of Congress to make only good engines; turn out nothing but highclass work, they have said. 'That is what we consider a good substantial locomotive, and if you want anything else, you had better go elsewhere.' For- who is stated to have declared, when a proeign customers have taken this advice, getting, pernot so economical in fuel, but one witch may have cost less and which undoubtedly hauled bigger loads over roads that were as different from our splendidly laid and tunnelled lines as a New York street is from

It is in the last sentence that the gist of the whole matter lies. The British railroad The agricultural stage pushes aside the is an outgrowth of the stage coach and the pastoral. Farming, wherever it can be high road. To enable the coaches to keep to schedule time, the British roads were made like billiard tables; at great expense hills were avoided, little rises levelled. When the railroad forced its way into Britain the same rule was followed: the railtime or another from the Mexican to the roads were made as straight as possible, Canadian line, throughout the so-called grades were reduced to a minimum, and wherever grades were left, helping engines or endless chains which could be attached to locomotives were provided. The locomotives were made to suit the requirements of such roads. Our American locomotives were made for the same purpose; only the requirements in detail were rather different. Our highways had never been good, and our railroads were built on the same planthey were not good. Our locomotives were built to meet conditions that would have been impossible, that are impossible even now, to the British engineer and the British master mechanic. They met them.

That is why our locomotive export trade has increased so rapidly, and why, during the last year, we have sent more locomotives to Russia, to Canada, to Mexico, to Brazil and to Japan, than Great Britain has sent. To the Argentine, says the Times, the United States sent not an engine, and to the eastern possessions of Great Britain we sent only £3,000, while the mother country not seeking it, courteous and self-contained | sent £452,000. It is due to the market for British engines in the Colonies, the Times admits, that the British export trade in ocomotives is larger than ours.

The British railroad is made to fit the engine; our engine is made to fit the railroad. That is the difference between the two structures. Upward of thirty years ago a firm of this city shipped to Mexico a number of British-built locomotive and a number of American engines. The former could not be used. Built for use on a straight track, without grades, they could not hold the track in Mexico, take the curves or ascend the grades, even when not attached to trains; the American locomotives, on the other hand, did what was wanted of them, went up hill and down hill, rounded curves and hauled the loads to which they were attached. The British locomotive in Great Britain has done better than the American; but the world over, on the billiard-table track of the great Eastern roads of this country, as well as on the mountain tracks of our West and of southern countries, the latter is the better engine. And that is why, among other reasons, the export of our engines is increasing and that of Great Britain is standing still.

The Populists of South Dakota and Nebraska have a neat idea of fusion. In their view it means that Populats shall have about all the nominations, but the Democrats are welcome to a royal tribunal for ecclesiastical matters, great degree useless for the protection of steer out of a quicksand and the grateful of division is substantially just. The Demofurnish votes. Perhaps such a division or want

crats have prigged their principles from the ulists. It is only fair that the latter should have the lion's share of the offices or chance of

The Hon. WILLIAM JOBL STONE of Missouri says a kind word for two eminent Bryanites, one a little newer than the other:

"We had two remarkable acquisitions last week from without our lines. WEBSTER DAVIS and DAVID

WERSTER DAVIS and DAVID BENNETT HILL! At last the Sage of Wolfert's Roost tastes the sweets of real fame.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, the Hon. WILLIAM A. CLARK of Montana will give "anywhere from \$100,000 upward " to the Democratic campaign fund. Such a contribution should not be regarded as alms from the Money Power, but as the humble mite of a member of "the produc ing classes."

The Boston Evening Transcript reports this commercial event:

"WORCESTER, July 12 .- The United States Lunch Wagon Company of Worcester has been absorbed by the T. H. Buckley Lunch Wagon and Catering Company, also of this city, which will now control the lunch waron business of the United States and Canada.

The course for the Democratic party to pursue is plain. It should take up the passage of the Kansas City platform, which says that the tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list," and fit it to the lunch wagon. The tariff has retrained from making a lunch wagon trust until

The Hon, ADLAI STEVENSON is a profound and truthful politician. He has addressed the first rowd of supporters of the Democratic ticket whom it was his duty to address at BRYAN'S home in Nebraska as "Bryan men." "Populists" he didn't like; "Democrats" he didn't dare. The Democrats this year are just "Bryan

The Republic is in danger .- St. Louis Republic. The St. Louis Republic is in danger of losing

In the trial heats of the international sports at Paris vesterday the American athletes were brilliantly successful. In the 110-metre hurdle race they took first, second and third places In the 100-metre dash they took first and second and third in two heats out of three. The 100-metre flat race was almost exclusively American. In all the events they did well. The representatives of the University of Pennsylvania and of the New York Athletic Club were especially fortunate. If the finals carry out the promise o the preliminaries, a rousing American victory will be won.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

The inaction of the large force of infantry which Lord Roberts has under his command in South Africa is, it now appears, due to the lack of proper footwear for the soldiers. In his evidence given the other day before the commission of inquiry into army contracts. Viscount Deerhurst stated that the boots issued to the men in South Africa were made of a material resembling brown paper held together by strips of leather, and that the soles, when they were wet, became so soft that one could put one's finger through them. The evidence also given as to the quality of the cordite supplied for the use of the army showed that it was of inferior quality. The matter of the boots has naturally caused a disagreeable sensation in England, but the evil that has accrued to the British troops in consequence i beyond remedy. How much of the Boer suc cess has been due to this one cause alone can not be estimated, but it must be considerable.

Meanwhile they are taking advantage of the crippled condition of the British army to harass it in every direction. Gen. De Wet is reported to have taken up a very strong position with the bulk of his force at Retief Nek twenty miles south of Bethlehem on the road to Ficksburg. There he covers the road going due east to Harrismith, and compels the Brit ish to concentrate in force if they want to dislodge him. The country is rough and broken and though the field of his operations is now very much circumscribed, he is in a position to give a good account of himself while his supply of ammunition for his guns and rifies lasts. President Steyn is said to be with Gen. De Wet, who is stated to have declared, when a proposal for surrender on terms which he sent in to the British headquarters was refused, that he would make Lord Roberts regret its rejection. It is probable therefore that there will soon be some brisk fighting in the mountainous corner of the Free State into which the burghers have retired since the occupation of Bethlehem by the British. According to private inhem by the British. According to private information from Col. Plumer's Rhodesian column, there have been mutinies on three occa. sions among the Colonial troops that compose it, on account of alleged ill treatment and in-

sufficient rations. In the Transvaal Lord Roberts is said to be making great preparations to try and drive the Boer commandos that are hanging on the flank of the railway communications with Johannesburg and Natal, to the north toward Middelburg. The Boers are said to have destroyed some sixty miles of the railway between Pretoria and Machadodorp, thus seriously impeding a British advance along that line.

Lightning Fires a Historic Barn.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. POTTSTOWN, July 5.- During the very se vere electrical storm that passed over Frederick New Hanover and Limerick townships late vesterday afternoon three barns were de stroyed by lightning. One of these, which stood on the farm now owned by an aged farmer. Isaac Botts, in Frederick township, was built in 1740 by Henry Antes, and has been famous in local history since the Revolutionary War. In local history since the Revolutionary War. The farm on which it was located was then owned by Col. Frederick Antes, and Gen. Washington, with his bodyguard, had his headquarters there during the encampment at Pottagrove, near what is now known as Pottstown. From Sept. 22-26. 1777, Washington and his guard were stopping at Col. Antes's house, and their horses were stabled in his barn during the wet weather. Quite a number of his fellow officers were quartered with Col. Antes and with his neighbor. Samuel Bertolet, and it was there plans were laid for Col. Antes and with his neighbor. Samuel Bertolet, and it was there plans were laid for moving on the British in Philadelphia. The old farmhouse, in the attic of which the names of Revolutionary soldiers cut in the wood can still be seen, was saved through the assistance of neighbors.

People and Trusts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If one were to believe the Democratic press of the country he would be forced to come to the conclusion that the McKinley Administration was run entirely in the interest of "Mark Hanna & Co." that the trusts and corporations controlled affairs at Washington and that they

were "making millions out of it." But somehow or other if a person would only take the trouble to read the annual report for the year 1899 of the Hon. F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks for this State, and see what the gentleman has to say of the condition of the the gentleman has to say of the condition of the savings banks he would soon be convinced that the money of the country is not all controlled by trusts and corporations. The report states that on Jan. 1, 1900, there were 1,981,871 open accounts, of which number 408,753 were opened during the year, an increase of 116,718 over the preceding year. The total amount deposited in the savings banks during the year was \$259,258,287,97, an increase in deposits of \$71,338,282 over the preceding year. The amount of interest carned by deposits during the year 1899 was \$26,538,688.05. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$447.91.

From the above figures it is very evident that, "oursed by trusts and corporations" and the "crime of 73," the common people of the "Empire State" managed to store away \$250,258, 287. This is a poor year, Mr. Editor, for the galamity howlers.

New York, July 9.

NEW YORK, July 9. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is a worthy grocer in this borough named Tum Suden. In he not entitled to a niche?

SOME STUDENTS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL

COMMISSIONER PECK'S ANSWER.

Denials That Charges Are Made for Space in the American Exhibit in Paris. WASHINGTON, July 14.-Ferdinand Peck, Comnissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, has made answer to the State Department to the sensational charges of A. J. Greiner of Chicago that exhibitors were compelled to pay a bonus to certain American officials to secure space in the American exhibit. Mr. Greiner's allegations were filed with the State Department by Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma. Mr. Peck neither denies nor affirms the truth of these allegations, but refers the Department to explanations submitted by his

subordinates.

Mr. Greiner alleged in substance that he was asked to pay an exorbitant price for the use of space under the excuse that the money was necessary to cover the expense of building showcases, &c. He says he was referred to C.

necessary to cover the expense of building showcases, &c. He says he was referred to C. S. Crawford & Co. to have a showcase made and Mr. Crawford told him that the case (a small one) would cost \$400. Mr. Greiner protested and, he avers. Mr. Crawford reduced the price to \$275. saying it was to cover the space and the case, and that if the case was not made by him (Crawford) Greiner would not get the space. He alleged also that Crawford said this was his ultimatum.

In a long statement, submitted to Commissioner-General Peck, A. S. Copehart, Director of Liberal Arts and Chemical insustries, to whom the complaint was referred, denies that they charges were made for space. He says that he tol. Mr. Greiner that there would be no charge for space, but that it might become necessary to ask exhibitors to pay their prorate of the cost of laying flores, &c., which, in any case, would not exceed 40 cent, a square for the informed Mr. Greiner also, he have, that his exhibit must be in keeping with those surrounding it, many of those costing much more than Mr. Greiner says he was asked to tay by a contractor. Mr. Copehat asked to tay by a contractor. Mr. Copehat says that Mr. Greiner signed a contract for the space and ten days later told Mr. Copehat that he would make the installation at once. Denial that any attempt was made to charge Mr. Greiner for space is made by Mr. Copehart, and the latter adds that Mr. Crawford, the showcase manufacturer, desied to him that he had told Mr. Greiner that he price of installation included the cost of space. The State Department is disposed to let the matter rest, regarding it as a question of veracity between Greiner and Crawford.

The Meaning of the Pebble in the Cigarette.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. A New Orleans business man who acquired fondness for Vera Cruz tobacco during a visit to the sister republic last winter was smoking a Mexican eigarette the other day, when he stopped and knocked a tiny pebble out of the ash. "Do you know what that means?" he said, second; in the 800-metre flat race they were first. | picking up the fragment on the point of his penknife. "You would say at first blush, I suppose, that it was a bit of grit that had found its way that it was a bit of grit that had found its way into the filler with some imperfectly cleaned tobacco. But the truth is it was put then intentionally and indicates two things—first the cigarette is prison-made, and, second the fellow who rolled it was swindling the con-"When I was in Mexico recently I paid a visit

to the great military prisons at Chihuahu and the City and at both I found hundreds of and the City and at both I found hundreds of men making digarettes. Every morning each prisoner is given a certain quantity of tobacco and paper, which are scrupulously weighed, and he is required to turn in their equivalent in made-up digarettes, which are also put on the scales at the close of the day. The two weighings must tally to a grain or he is pun-ished. Of course all the native prisoners are investrate smokers and they are each allowed inveterate smokers and they are each allowed twelve cigarettes a day for their personal use Twelve cigarettes is a pretty small allowance for a Mexican, so they 'hold out' tobacco and for a Mexican, so they 'hold out' tobacco and make up the weight by occasionally inserting a pebble in one of the little cylinders. Before they begin work they take as much tobacco as they think safe and balance it against the pebbles so there will be no error at the scales. In nine cases out of ten the atom of stone drops off in the ath and is never noticed by the smoker. Another scheme of stealing is to add water to the tobacco, but it is liable to evaporate in part before the digarettes are weighed, and if so will give the trick away."

A Forthcoming Syndicate Novel

From the Indianapolis Press. Will Cumback, President of the Wester Association of Writers, was in the city to-day on business connected with the association He says the programme of the next meeting at Winona, in June, 1901, will be of the highes

order. He has arranged for an original novel to he has arranged for an original novel to be written by the members. The plot of the story aiready has been made by John Uri Lloyd of Cincinnati, who will also write the first chap-ter. Mr. Loyd is the author of "Etidorpha" and "Stringtown on the Pike," and other stories. W. H. Venable, L. D. well-known author and writer, will write the second chapter, and Coates Kinney, a poet of the West, will write

Stole a Locomotive and Wrecked It. From the Denver Republican.

From the Denvar Republican.

Ouray, Col., July 9.—The Denver and Rio Grande Railread experienced a loss of several thousand deliars last night about 6 o'clock through the daring act of, it is allege. William Sinclair, who ran the regular passenger engine out of the roundhouse and started with it for Montrose. The theft of the engine was discovered by Agent Mittendorf, who immediately sent telegrams to ditch it at Ridgway, but about four miles this side of that station the engine left the track when it was moving at a speed of flifty miles an hour, causing the tender to split in pleces and the boiler and cab to be thrown twenty feet and badly damaged. A freight engine with a large posse started in pursuit of the fleeing engine. The posse found Sinclair washing in the river and arrested and confined him in the county jail.

Sinclair is a cook by trade and worked in Ouray in 1882. He was partialle intoxicated and, if it was his act, it was probably owing to drunken frenzy. A wrecking train was despatched from Montrose and a ter working all of last night carried the debrist ot hat city.

Sinclair claims another man took the engine out and that he was taking a free ride toward Grand Junction, but his coat and hat were found in the cab and no other man was seen near the wreck. Officers say that a witness saw him take the engine out.

From the Hart/ord Courant.

EAST HAMPTON, July 12.—This town has a sensation in the way of a lake monster, which has appeared at Lake Pocotopaug. It was seen yesterday by two women and children, who were out fishing. They threw a tin pail at the serpent as it came swimming toward the boat. This caused the monster to steer off in another direction.

Dr. W. F. Lahiff and M. L. Falveg of Willimantic, who happened to be walking along the road near the southern end of the lake heard the ladies' cries and saw the serpent which at that moment was swimming toward the shore. Arming themselves with stones they awaited his approach. The lake serpent

which at the data moment was swimming toward the shore. Arming themselves with stones they awaited his approach. The lake serpent when within a few feet of shore disappeared from view. The mensaid that the snake seemed at least seven or eight feet long and quite large around. around.

Dr. Lahiff is an optician and an eye specialist, and above all a man of truth, so that his sight and veracity can be depended upon.

Bishop's Expenses and Drummer's. From the Boston Evening Transcript,

Recent unkind utterances at the Methodist General Conference and in certain Church pa-pers regarding extravayance on the part of Bishops in the matter of travelling expenses have called forth protesting statements from Bishop McCabe. He declares that his own an-Bishop McCabe. He declares that his own annual travelling expenses average less than \$300. The Bishop's bill certainly looks modest. —e states that a commercial traveller to whom he showed his account "laughed long and loud" and said: "The house for which I work allows me \$3 a day for travelling expenses." This comparison unquestionably is most favorable to the Bishop. One is reminded, however, that there are certain necessary items of heavy expenditure in the account of a successful drummer which are escaped by an itinerant Bishop. If Bishop McCabe were obliged to treat his constituents as liberally and as frequently as is the average commercial traveller he might find an allowance of \$8 per day none too ample.

Mules on a Coon Hant.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Prom the Baltimore Sun.

Denton, Md., July 12—A very remarkable incident is reported by Mr. George W. raughley. Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county. One of his men a few mornings ago saw several of his young mules running acros a field, stopping occasionally to stamp victously at something with their forefeet. It was found their victim was a young coon, which was trying to cross the open ground. The little animal did not succeed, however, in reaching cover, despite its efforts to dodge the mule hoofs, and was alled.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It was a B and S ticket that was nominated to Kansas City after all-Bryan and Stevenson

There has not been a New York Speaker of the House of Representatives for seventy five years. The last New York member to hold that office was John W. Taylor, who served from 1825 to 1827. There have been Demo ratic Speakers from four States since the close of the war-Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Georgia.

More work for the county maker: The citizens of the borough of The Bronx are renewing the demand that these two wards of the Greater New York should be made a separate county-the sixty-second in the State. They declare that The Bronz will never get its full political rights until it becomes a county.

The Social Labor party of Connecticut, which polled 2,800 votes in 1898, nominated at its Fourth of July convention in New Haven, with the Social Democratic party, for Governor, George A. Sweetland of Bristol: for Lieutenant-Governor, William W. White of New Haven; for Secretary of State, Irving E. Chat field of Waterbury: for Treasurer, William Bartbel of New Haven; for Comptroller William J. Sansouse of Somerville, and for Attorney General, George A Gowdy of Bristol.

By a neculiar provision of the Constitution of Utah. when admitted as a State, the term of the present Governor, elected in 1895, is five years. The Gover nor to be elected in November will serve four years

The Brant Union announces that ex-Civil Justice Andrew J. Rogers is dead.

Motions, resolutions and orders adopted by the Municipal Assembly are not usually referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to their validity and do not appear to be referred to any one for grammatical revision. The Municipal Assembly (Council and Aldermen) recently adopted a resolution to the feet that "permission be and the same is hereby given to the Eighth Avenue Early Closing Associa tion to parade with an advertising wagon, containing bell, through the streets and thoroughfares of the borough of Manhattan, provided the advertising matter be of wholly unobjectionable character, the work to be done at their own expense under the direct tion of the Chief of Police."

Three candidates on the Populist Veket to be roted or in Alabama this year, the nominees for Governor, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Educa tion, declined. The candidate for Governor nominated by the Populists is a clerg man. The salary of the Governor of Alabama is \$3,000, and of the State Treasurer, \$2,000. The inte election is in

By a peculiar arrangement of the Pennsylvania Election law votes are not can vassed for the candidate for whom they are east, but for the ticket or tickets upon which his name appears. Thus in the election in Chester (Chester is a strong Republican county and contains the town of Chester with its large shippards both parties agreed last year upon Joseph Hemohitt for Common Pleas Judge. This is the way the official canvass was declared: Joseph Hemphill, Republican, 8.162 votes: Joseph Hemphill, Democrat, 4.371 votes; Joseph Hemphill, Fusion, 1,643 votes: Joseph Hemphill scattering, 374 votes. There was no other candidate in the field. The New York way of expressing the same result would have been as follows: Joseph Hemphill, 14,500; opposition, none.

The Governor of Iowa gets only \$3,000 a year salary, \$2,000 less than the Secretary of a New York city department.

The Commissioners of Accounts in their report for he year ending Jan. 1, 1900, recently published, give what they call "a complete list of incumbents of the office of Commissioners of Accounts from its origin n 1875 to and including Dec. 31, 1899." It is not a complete list, for it omits entirely the name of James S. Lehmaler appointed Jan. 1, 1895, who held office until April 15 of that year. His present successors do not seem to have heard of his incumbency.

There is a renewal of the factional contest on the Tammany side in the Thirteenth district, one of the very strong Democratic districts on the west side of own, and the opponents of the teadership of P J Dooling say they will have some unusual advantages in their fight this year.

This year's Congressional election in Kentucky will be the first general election for Congressmen held in that State under the provisions of the Goebel law nd some apprehension is expressed by Republicans lest they may lose the Ninth or Upper Ohio River district, which they carried by ten votes in 1898. which would leave the delegation with only one Republican member. The last House of Representatires was Republican by a majority of only 17, and the loss of nine districts, with no corresponding gain disfranchising laws in Louisiana since the last election will be of benefit to the white Republicans of that

the sugar districts. The two Supreme Court Justices whose terms expire at the end of the present year are Edward Patterson and P. H. Dugro. Both were elected in 1886. Justice Dugre'was formerly a Congressman. Justice Patterson is holding his first elective office. For the new office of Judge of the City Court Assemblyman Joseph I. Green, who has the political backing of

enator Featherson, is a candidate, Pive proposed constitutional amendments were subnitted to the voters of Oregon at the election of June

4. All five were defeated. The private secretary of the Treasurer of the Dock Board has had his salary increased from \$1,500 &

The Prohibitionists he'd their National Convention his year in Chicago in an armory. Their State Convention in Illinois was in point of membership the largest ever held by the Prohibition party in this country. There were 2,000 delegates-about 20 per cent. of the number of Prohibitionists in the State.

The Department of Parks has executed a contract for the purchase of two American flags. 8 feet by 12: of four. 6 feet by 10: of six, 12 feet by 20: of one, 12 feet by 20, with numbers "1776" on the second white "Veterans of the War 1812;" of four red flags, 6 feet by 8: of twenty-five yards of red bunting, twenty-five yards of white bunting and twenty-five yards of blue bunting, all for use in public decorations in the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond this summer.

The Tremont Republican Club has elected ex-Assemblyman D. Matthewson chairman of its Executive Committee. The Republicans of Tremont expect to be more active politically than usual this year.

It is rumored in the Thirty-fifth Assembly district that at the Tammany primaries in August a ticket will be run headed by Joseph P. Hennessy for leader in that district.

In the Presidential contest of 1896 the Republican representation from the trans-Mississippi States was as follows in the Fifty fifth House: Iowa. 11; Minnesota. 7; Missouri, 3; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 2; North Dakota, 1; California, 3; a total of 29 only. Oregon had elected two Republican representatives to the Fifty-fifth House in June.

Minority representation prevails in Illinois in the election for members of the State House of Representatives. There are fifty-one districts and the predominant party in each elects two members and the minority party one. It was under this system, in the adoption of which Illinois was the pioneer, that Samuel Alsehuler, a Democrat, was the representative of a Republican constituency in the last General Assembly of Illinois, his two colleagues, Bush and Stewart, being Republicans. In another district of Illinois at the same election the Prohibitionists com bined on a candidate who was elected, his two colleagues being Republicans, and the Democrats have

sembly districts was made in 1895, and since that time there has been but one election, that of 1898, for both branches of the Legislature. This year Assemblymen as well as Senators will again be voted for.

Sylvester N. Leary has received the contract for furnishing the Department of Water Supply with 800 double-nozzle case hydrants for use in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronz Ris sureties are Willlam M. Ryan and James D Leary. The contract is

The total vote of Oregon at the June election was \$1,000, though the only State officers to be elegted were judicial and two Congressmen and legislators were chosen. At the Presidential election of 1896 the total vote of Oregon was 97,000 and based upon the total of last month's election more than 110,000 votes will be cast in Oregon in November. Like other States in the Pacine group Oregon has profited greatly by the increase of foreign commerce incident to the expansion of American trade in Asia and Oceanics, and the number of Democratic expansionists is large and growing. Oregon is one of the States in which the Democratic party is without a leader